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## WAR NEWS.

The report that General Stately took three thousand prisoners at Huntsville, Alabama, is incorrect. Three hundred horses were only captured. General Pillow, with a large force of conscripts, was discovered on the opposite side of the Tennessee river.

Advices received from the army of the Potomac confirm the report that the three corps of Lee's army passed through Chester Gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now at and south of Culpeper. Their passage was opposed by Buford's cavalry, but he was compelled to fall back. He, however, being in their rear, captured some prisoners and cattle and sheep, as heretofore mentioned. Longstreet's corps passed through Culpeper on Friday, and camped that night south of the town.

Much available rolling stock of the Virginia railroad was concentrated at Culpeper, and it is generally supposed that Lee was making for Richmond, but General Buford thinks the Confederates intend to stand on the south side of the Rapidan. Ewell's wagon trains, with a strong guard, went South from Strasburg by way of Staunton.

A despatch from the Associated Press, in reference to the Army of the Potomac says:—"Guerrillas, under Moseby, White and others, infest our rear, and pick up and kill all who straggle behind. An outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army. A lieutenant of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, Alfred Byles, went from Warrenton two miles out on the Salem road, to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilette the house was entered by five or six guerillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot twice through the head, killing him instantly. Threats are freely made that on the repetition of such outrages all the houses, stock, produce, &c., in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

The Steamer Star of the South arrived at New York, from Charleston bar on the 25th instant. She towed the iron-clad Passaic to the bar, and this vessel went to Admiral Dahlgren. When the Star of the South left there heavy cannonading was heard, and shells plainly seen bursting over Fort Wagner.

From Mississippi it is reported that the bulk of Gen. Johnston's Confederate army is at Martin, thirty miles east of Jackson. This force is estimated at 30,000. Gen. Pemberton and his staff are said to have gone to Richmond, Va.

The steamer Georgia has captured two more vessels, the barks Cape of Good Hope and J. W. Seaver, both owned in Boston. The former was burned and the latter bonded for \$15,000.

The Northern papers say that in the fight at Manassas Gap the Federal loss was thirty killed and eighty wounded. The Confederates had about three hundred killed and wounded, and sixty taken prisoners, including twenty-six officers. Capt. Price, Capt. Preston, Lieut. Short and two other lieutenants and a color bearer of the New York Excelsior Brigade, were among the killed.

It is estimated that about five millions dollars' worth of Confederate property was destroyed by the late Federal raid in North Carolina. A number of negroes, it is said, were drowned at the destruction of the bridge at Tarboro.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American writing of the siege of Charleston says:—"I do not anticipate any very rapid movements on the part of General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren. The plan adopted will probably be that of a regular siege and after Morris Island is in our possession, it will require a couple of weeks to get the siege guns ready for a combined attack, by land and sea, on Fort Sumter."

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A special dispatch to the Commercial from Lexington, Ky., says: The Confederates attacked the Federal forces this morning at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Colonel Sanders, and after an hour's severe fight the Federal troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river, badly cut up. The Confederate force was 2,500 men and six guns. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army.—Latest advices from our troops state that they have fallen back to within five miles of Lexington.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Lexington and the fling order issued. All able bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five are ordered to report for duty.

The Gazette's Lexington dispatch says the excitement has subsided. The Confederates came to Kentucky river at Clay's Ferry. Sanders' command is nearly all in. The troops from Hickman Bridge insure the safety of Lexington. General Carter's and Gilbert's commands are in the rear of the Confederates.

"The Dunleith, sanitary boat, from Vicksburg, reports a large increase of sickness among the soldiers at Vicksburg. The surgeons fear an attack of yellow fever. The water is bad, and there is little or no ice. The weather is intensely hot and dry."

A gentleman, a large capitalist, and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing printing paper, in such a manner that, when the paper is impressed upon the uninked types, the chemical particles are crushed and a perfect black impression is the result. The advantage sought to be obtained is the discarding of ink and rollers.

## Letter from Gen. Lee

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 21st July, 1863.—Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. A., Richmond, Va.—General: I have seen in Northern papers what purports to be an official dispatch from Gen. Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons, and a large number of small arms, as this army retired to the south bank of the Potomac on the 13th and 14th instant. This dispatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched towards the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 P. M. on the morning of the 14th.

While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men, worn down with fatigue, laid down in barns and by the roadside, and though officers were sent back to arouse them as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went back to procure others. When they returned the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind, as I have described under the circumstances. The number of stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the dispatch referred to.

I am, with great respect, your ob't. serv't.

R. E. LEE, General.

MOBILE MARKETING.—Fruits have become plenty in our city. We see an abundance of figs, peaches, apples and watermelons and pears. Melons and apples are at reasonable prices, but peaches and pears are peerless, judging they sell at fifty cents apiece.

Vegetables are quite cheap. A dime's worth of tomatoes is a supply for a small family, and snap-beans enough can be bought for twenty-five cents to do the same. Potatoes are still one dollar per quart, but the quality is better than usual. Onions are still quite high, but also of better quality. Fresh meats have not changed for some time, the ruling price being for beef, seventy-five cents per pound; pork, one dollar per pound, and mutton, seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound. We notice every day, and particularly this morning, a very large number of country wagons, with melons and vegetables, at the market. Some also had chickens, which were offered at ten dollars per dozen, for half-grown ones, which, we should judge, was cheaper than beef at fifty cents per pound.—[Mobile Register.]

A WAR ITEM.—A young married woman whose husband had "gone to the war," heard in conversation the remark that the Government wanted more cavalry and infantry. She replied that she knew nothing about cavalry, but added, with a sigh, that if more infantry was needed, the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.